THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Hiram Miller, in Vermont.

Particulars of the Crime, Trial and Conviction.

Condition and Appearance of the Condemned.

HE DIES PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE.

WINDSOR, Vt., June 25, 1860. Riram Miller, convicted of committing a double murder in Ascutneyville, in this (Windsor) county on the 23d of July, 1867, was executed to-day in State Prison at this place in accordance with the sentence of the court before which he was tried.

The particulars of the bloody and revolting deeds which this man has been launched from the gallows into another world, dark and eternal, are so do, any in the annals of crime in Vermont since days when the whoops of the maddened savage mingled with the shricks and cries of their scalped and butchered victims and reverberated among its green hills, that they, though repeated, will be of an account of the awful but deserved doom of their

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY AND THE VICTIMS. scene of this startling tragedy was a neat and substantial farm house, standing on one of the tier of magnificent farms which border the Connecticut river. The farm ites nearly one mile south of Ascut vine, a small village in the town of Weather field, which is in the southeastern portion of Windsor county. Ascutneyville lies nearly opposit Claremont, N. H., and about one mile distant from Vermont Central Railroad, which at that point follows down on the New Hampshire side. This deasant and comfortable home was owned by an in telligent, industrious and respected farmer, named loshua G. Gowing, who occupied it with his family consisting of his wife, Mrs. Abigail Gowing, and wo children, a son and daughter, just entering their teens. Mr. Gowing was a native of an adjoining own, where he lived till about ten years previous to his untimely death, when he purchased the farm described and moved to the same with his family. Mr. Gowing and his wife were nearly equal They were both plain people, Mrs. Gowing being the etter looking of the two. They had both been hard workers, slaves to toil all their days. Their hands the marks of care and increasing age. Though by their economy and industry they had accumulated quite a large estate, they still loved to toil. Among tives and friends they were loved and es teemed for their kindly, sympathetic, hospitable and eaceful natures. Being home people, their circle of acquaintance was not wide, but there was not one breathe against them an unneighborly complaint.

Providence these two good people were doomed. ing sleep, to fail the victims of a swift and fearful death, under the powerful blows of a sharp, heavy axe, in the hands of an assassin, and thus leave their two children to the cold neglect of orphanage. MILLER'S FIRST APPRARANCE AND HIS SECOND EN-GAGENENT TO MR. GOWING

Under the name of Henry Wilson, Miller first came o Mr. Gowing's during the summer of 1886, a stranger in pursuit of employment. Being in need of help on his farm Mr. Gowing employed Miller for a limited time. Miller was faithful to his employer. and at the expiration of the time agreed upor was duly paid for his services and he took his departure. This was the last Gowing saw of Miller till April following, when, unexpectedly, he returned with his vallee of clothes and asked fo employment again. Remembering Miller's good service the year previous Mr. Gowing readily engaged him to work for him seven months for a sum per month mutually agreeable to employer and employé. Accordingly Miller commenced work, still under the name of Henry Wilson, as before. He displayed his former faithfulness, and being a robust, strong man, he performed the burden of the farm work. By his co mendable demeanor and apparent concern for the rosperity of Mr. Gowing's affairs he seems to have rusted receiver of money of his private busines his good fortune in possessing about \$500 in United States bonds, and also told e he kept them in his housing a drawer of a bureau in the par where

This reveilable, hade in all the inhocent price of the honest farmer, who, conscious of having no enemies, feared no harm, stirred Miller's cupidity and aroused it the shood, horror and unspeakable misery which followed.

MILLER'S SUPDEN DEPARTURE—HE CONTEMPLATES THE PURPOSE—HIS NOVEMENTS.

At about the close of the second month Miller (eigned to be sheeted with a breach of the abdomen which unfitted him for further work, and requested Mr. Gowing to release him from his contract and pay him for the time that he had worked, that he might return to his home, which he said was in the north-ern part of Vermont. Though it was something of a loss to Mr. Gowing to release Miller's pretended inability to work and his expressed desare to return home were mere pretexts by which he could go to some other place to study upon the henous purpose which it is presumed he had then almost resolved upon. The consumation of this hidden purpose was doubtless the restless and absorbing subject of his mind. Though he actually had a wite and child in Richford, Vermont, a town on the Canada line, and though he had a slight ruplure, for which he wore a truss, he took the cars for Barton, Vermont, a town one nundred miles north of Ascutneyville, on the Passumpsic Kailroad, and twenty-five miles south of where his wife resided. Arriving at Barton ae immediately let himself to work for several montles for a farmer in that place hamed Jennis, and on the following day commenced his duties. At this place he dropped the name of Wilson for his proper name, Miller, but retained his assumed Christian name, Henry, and thus was known as Henry Miller. What object he had in wearing a false name either at this blace or Ascutneyville romains without a definite explanation even now. It is, however, presumed that he might have been intending to abandon his wife and thus assumed an ailas to cover his movements.

HE GOES POTHER TO DO THE DEED.

On Saturday, the 20th of July, having evidently decided upon a plot by which is thought it strange that he will b

bridge spans a deep and precipitous ravine, through which runs a small tributary of the Connecticut, and also the only road leading from Ascutneyville so Charemont, N. H., and is the only bridge across the Connecticut for several miles distant, north or south. Arriving at this high bridge at about two o' clock a lagin the train stopped and Miller alighted. Arriving at this high bridge at about two o' clock and the state of the sta

possessing the \$500 which he covered. The silence which followed the noise at Mrs. Gowing's bed was soon broken by Miller's commencing to feel his way about the room. Presently he walked up stairs. In one of the cambers tae son of Mr. Gowing was sleeping. This boy was a aumb imbecile, and though he night have heard the noise of Miller's invovements in the house, he had not the understanding to fear any barm, nor the organ of speech whereby to express what he saw and heard. Miller knew this, and promobly, after assuring itnused that there was no one eise in the house but the boy and girl (the latter of whom he also considered lacking somewhat in understanding), he went to work ransacking the house for Mr. Gowing's money. After remaining up stairs some time ne came down, and the girl next heard him in the parior making a load noise. Then he came into the bedroom again and showed the trundle bed, containing the trembling but strent witness, under the bed, the same as it was disposed of during the daytime. This was evidently done in order to open a closet door, which the position of the trundle bed had prevented his doing. How long Miller continued his search about the house is not known. But he inited to find the object of all his efforts and desires. Mr. Gowing had, soon after Miller's departure, removed his money from the burean in the parior and carefully secreted it where no one but his daughter was then left to reveal. What Miller's feelings were on seeing that he was toled to has purpose, and on thinking of what he had done to gain that which he could not,

secreted it where no one but his daughter was then let to reveal. What Miler's feetings were on seeing that he was rolled in his purpose, and on thinking of what he had done to gain that which he could not, can doubtless only be compared to those which agliated his bosoni when mounting the scanfold. He let the house to wash away the blood stains upon his clothes and make a fudle effort to clude deceion and escape the punishment which his conscience told him he merited.

DISCOVERY OF WHAT HAD HAPPENED.

After the house was quiet, and after the nideous apparations had left the mind of the grif, she dropped to sleep again and did not see the nicese cotpace of her parenns thi after the san was up, when the neighbors, who had discovered the buttenery, awaye her. Mr. Horace Hitchcock, the neighbor whose ham Miller had used in arousing Mr. Gowing, was the first to discover the fate of als neighbors and benold the appaling speciated as their oddes laid in the blood howing from their gapling wounds. Mr. Hitchcock came to Mr. Gowing's house soon after six o'clock in the morning to begin his day's work. Noticing that a remarkable slence prevaised about the house and also that the cows were sail standing in the yard unmilked, he thought something was wrong. He accordingly stepped upon the plazza, and, opening the door leading into the father, was in the act of entering the same when his eye saw the dead and manged hody o' Mr. Gowing lying on the floor immediately at his feet. Stricken with norror and fear at this unexpected and gnastly sign Mr. Mitchcock's heart haled him at the thought of entering the house allow, so he turned away and hastened to a neighbor to tell what he had seen and procure intehcock's heart failed him at the thought of entering the house alone, so he turned away and nascened to a neighbor to tell what he had seen and procure assistance. Shortly afterwards he returned with friends and the house was entered and the fail horror of the awful deed was unfoided to their view. Mr. Gowing was found to have received turne wounds on his head, chiler of which was sufficient to have caused death. On the back of his head was a their articles. head was a black and bloody bruise, and also a sin lead was a bases and shooty orthese, and also a similar one over his left eye, indicating that a large club had been used. His nead was spite open crosswise from ear to ear. The raw and fresh wound was spread wide open and the orthes and blood were stail oozing out from among the ocosen bones on each side of the deep trench, upon the floor. In the floor, just in range with the gash, was a deep cut the width of the axe lad oben struck with such force through the head that it buried the bit in the loard and was pulled out again. In every direction were streams of blood streaking across the floor from the deep pool when surrounded the head. The body was dressed in a pair of pantaloons, a vest and shirt. Next by, at the side of the stove, lay Mr. Gowing's shoot and stockings. Marks and tracks of blood across the floor attracted the horrified specialors through the official received the horrified specialors through the doining room mot the apartment where the lamms stept. Here body of Mrs. Gowing, and and should release body of Mrs. Gowing, and and stance with the tent should be such a scene still more stickening and terminon, if possible, than that which toey had just felt. The body was lying in an anguar position and nearly crosswise of the bod, with the head on the front side. By its side was a night dress, as if it had been taken off by the murdered woman while sitting up in bed, proparatory to dressing herself; nothing but an under garment, bespattered and stanced with blood, covered the nakedaces of the body. On the head of the corpse were three fatal wounds, the same as in the first case. Extending from the upper lip of the murdered woman while sitting up in bed proparatory to dressing herself; nothing but an under garment, bespattered and stanced with blood, covered the nakedaces of the body. On the head of the corps were three fatal wounds, the same as in the first case. Extend to wash it. On the lower part of one of the doors of the house were distinct imprints from nails in some one's books. These marks and tracks of the murderer were at carefully noted and preserved. The bonds and money which the murderer in his search had overlooked were found uncouched where they had been secreted—within the ticking of the lower bed.

CORONER'S INQUEST—FORTUNATE CAPTURE OF MILLER.

search had overtooked were found untouched where they had been secreted—within the ticking of the lower bed.

Ookonke's INQUEST—FORTUNATE CAPTURE OF MILLIER.

It being necessary to hold an inquest upon the bodies before they were disturbed, Justice Walter, Cokonke's and they were disturbed, Justice Walter, Newel ordered a jury summoned as speedily as possible. After duly examining the case and the witnesses, of which Mr. Gowing's dangater was the principal, the jury rendered a verdict that Mr. and Mrs. Gowing had come to their death by blows from an axe and sied stake in the hands of Henry Wilson. Immediately on the conclusion of the inquest, which was between seven and eight A. M., constable Henry S. Bowen was despatched to Windsor, which is five milès north, with papers for the arrest of Wison, as I wil call him for the present, and with orders to telegraph to all leading points a description of the fugitive, and directions to arrest him should he make his appearance. Reaching Windsor about half-past eight the constable hastened to the telegraph, but as the operator was not in he walked back to the business portion of the village to wait till the operator came. He had gone but a snort distance when meeting Mr. Daniel Davis, a farmer residing about half way between Ascutneyville and Windsor, the officer related what had happened and also the object of his coming to town. On hearing the bloody story Mr. Davis told the officer the had overtaken on his way coming up. Believing that this was the man he was in quest of the officer begun at once to look around for him. He had scarcely turned his head when he espied Wilson, whom he had often seen before, walking showly down Main street several rois distant. So the officer immediately started for him. We'son looked around with Indifferent curiosity at being addressed, and on seeing Mr. Bowen, whom he knew was an officer, he replied, "Good morning, Mr. Bowen, and then began to converse with Wilson respecting what he was doing and where !!" had come from. What had been

indequered. "No as been intropered." The onder tooked witson straight in the eye and replied, "Mr. and Mrs. Gowing, and I am going to arrest you for the murier." Though this announcement fell like a tununderboit upon the bystanders who heard it, yet Witson, with perfect composire, sat in his chair, said not a word and moved not a muscle unmaturally. The warrant was then read to him and hand-curls were placed upon him without causing scarcely a look and not a word of objection. There being some delay before the officer started for Ascutney-ville with his prisoner, the latter remained in the store, the central object of the agitated spectators. To several questions about his guilt or innocence he made a single reply—"I think or beheve I am not guilty of that deed." Soon after nine. A. M. the officer returned to Ascutneyville with his prisoner, where he confined him in a suitable room and proceeded to make the necessary preparations for his preliminary trial. The unexpected brief space of time within which the murderer was captured after his deeds had been discovered, and the entire absence of difficulty attending als arrest and safe continuement, both surprised and gratified the inhabitants, who aiready had become wild with excitenem over the tragedy which had but a few hours before transpired in their midst.

PRELIMINARY TRIAL—IMPORTANT INCIDENTS—MILLER COMMITTED.

Not succeeding in commencing the trial of the accused on the day of his airest (fuesday), he was lodged for safe keeping in the prison at windsor than hight, and the next day he was returned to Ascutneyville and duly arraigned before Justice John Spafford, of that place. For trial. In consequence of the through of the prisoner was pentieman from Richford, Vt., the home of the prisoner, who, being in Windor at the time, nad come down with others to hear the trial. This gentleman from Richford, Vt., the home of the prisoner, who, being in Windor at the time, nad come down with others to hear the trial. This gentleman from Richford, Vt., the home of the

the doubts or tended to weaken the conclusive and clinching evidence of the prosecution. The case was a clear one to the Justice and to the spectators, who had eagerly followed the evidence. Every one knew what the decision of the case was soon arrived at, when the Justice committed the prisoner to just to await a final trial before the County Court on the charge of murder it the first degree.

The profound silence which had prevailed throughout the church while the Justice was giving his decision was at the conclusion instantly proxen. On every hand men were neard discussing a speedy vengeance upon the murderer and thus avoid the Justice was easier to receive the law endeavored to preserve quiet and to silence those was were impalient for vengeance, but they could not. Therefore, in order to save the prisoner from a late which he doubtless merited, the officers as quick as possible procured a carriage, placed the prisoner in it. handcudied him and were about starting of, when those wao had gone for the rope to brinch helier returned and, surrounding the carriage, placed, that the medical prisoner's nead, that the windsor county just, located at Woodsook, had lately been destroyed by fire, Miller was sent to Rulland and confined in that just. This just being overflied with prisoners, it was found necessary to confine Miller in the dungeon. Miller has onen complained of his fearful quarters as Rutland. Besides being perfectly dark the dungeon was without a floor, and the ground was wet and muddy much of the time, thus masking it anything but a decent place. Notwittestanding this, however, Miler sustance very good realth throughout his confinement until the day of his excention, which the Governor Rixed for to-da

neglected that important duty. Though Miller would admit all these things, he would still declare his imnocence of all that was charged against him. His feelings of readiness for his tate were a wonder to himself, and he could only explain it by thinking that it was God who supported him.

Miller's features were not such as would mark him as a murderer nor as a man inclined to disregard the rights of others or the laws of the land. With a high forehead, full, round blue eyes, a well out nose, gracefully moulded lips, covering well formed toeth, with a full, frank face and dark brown hair, he was, on the whole, rather good looking. In no respect, unless it might be in his thick, short neck, did he possess those characteristics naturally ascribed to criminals. His height was five feet six inches and his weight about 160 pounds. He was thirty-four years of age, and was one of a family of eight children, all of which were natives of Richford, Vi., where the majority of his relatives now reside. He had been married twice. His first wife deserted him. His second wife, by whom he had a son now five years of age, resides in Richford.

CONDITION AND APPERARNCE OF THE FRISONES.

children, all of which were natives of Richford, VI., where the majority of his relatives now reside. He had been married twice. His first wife deserted him. His second wife, by whom he had a son now five years of age, reades in Richford.

Condition and Apprahance of the prison prisones. During the last hours preceding the execution the appearance of the prisoner was painfully strange and annatural. On Wednesday evening the chaplain made his regular visit, during which Miller selected a portion of Scripture from Second Timothy, fourin chapter, from Jourth to ninth verse, which he desired read at the ceremonies of the execution. He retired at the usual hour, but his sleep was restless, and was broken by Joung groans and signs throughout the might, which showed he was agliated and distressed. He complained to the guard of being abused by a visitor during the day previous, who he thought catechised him harshly respecting his guilt and fate. This was the first indication of a serious disturbance of mind since his confinement. Still, he expressed no dread or swe of what awaited him. On Thursday afternoon his uneasiness and agitation continued, and he walked to and fro in his ceil most of the time during the day, expressing a wish to see a citizen of Ascuttaryville who had from his ceil most of the time during the day, expressing a wish to see a citizen of Ascuttaryville who had shown sympathy for him during his trial. Accordingly the gentleman was sent for and had an hour's interview with the prisoner; but the latter sud nothing of importance, and averred his entire ignorance and innocence of the murder.

In the afternoon the warden of the prison, fearing that Miller's restless night would disturb his fellow convicts under solitary confinement in the adjoining ceils, removed him to another ceil. Gradually his restlessness diminished, and anont seven octook in the evening, when the chaplain came, he seemed to have recovered his calanness. The chapital's visit. Miller greeted him kindly and takked of his end, with com

be executed, but the immediate presence of the tragical scene caused an unpleasant feeling. There being no probability of but a very few being admitted to see the execution, only a small number of strangers were in town, what there were being largely from Ascutneyville, the scene of the murder, and Ruchord, Miller's native town.

Miller remained very quiet from the time he rose till about seven o'clock, when the scaffold was brought into the prison yard and erected. Though ne could see nothing of what was being done, the noise of carpenters in adjusting and fastening the timbers were sounds that he knew to be his own death knell and caused him to quake till, it is believed by Chapiain Richford and the warden, his mind was partially deranged. He looked wild, moved nervously about his cell and made strange expressions. About eight o'clock the chaplain visited him, but in consequence of the latter's condition he had but a brief and unsatisfactory interview. Those of Miller's acquantances from Richford were admitted to the prisoner's cell, but their visit was also unsatisfactory. Being left alone he at length reclined on his bed, and after tossing about some time fell asleep shortly after ten o'clock, and, with the exception of occasional restless motion, slept till nearly noon, when he awoke and appeared rational and calm. A cup of tea was furnished him, which he drank and seemed to enjoy. The chapiani soon after entered the cell and remained with the prisoner during the remaining hour, though there was still a strong belief by all that a confession would be under but it was in vain. "In all of the cuprit, who knew that in a few short moments he must stand before, were again admitted, and they with the chapian besought the cuprit, who knew that in a few short moments he must stand before his God, to conless his crime but it was in vain. "In ave nothing to confess," was still as the order of the prison was swing open and those who were permitted to witness the spectacle were admitted and began to cluster around the

coat and vest. The procession was then formed. Sheriff Stimson and the enaplain waiked arm in arm, followed by the prisoner between deputy sheriffs Amoden and Kimbail, with the prison surgeon, and twelve citizens arm in arm in the rear. In this manner the prisoner was escorted to the scaffold, which slood in the south east corner of the prison yard. Upon reaching the scaffold the speciators took seats, and the sherin, chapiain and deputy sheriffs, with the prisoner, mounted the ladder and took positions on the platform. Though a little paler than usual there was was not a perceptible change in Milher's appearance, and with a step firm and strong he ascended the ladder and took a seat provided for him on the piatform. The chapiain then read the selections from the Bible, as requested by Milher, together with others, after which he read in impressive tones a prayer to the judge of all to have compassion and mercy on the prisoner's soul. While the prayer was being offered Miller closed his eyes and moved his lips as though repeating the words of the chapiain. The Sheriff then read the death warrant, during waich Miller tooked steadily forward, with his eyes raised naturally and with scarcely a quiver about his lips.

THE EXECUTION.

THE PRECUTION.

The prisoner them stepped on the drop under the rope and the olack cap was placed upon his head, after which the Sheriff asked him if he and anything to say, to which Miller, in a distinct voice replied, "Not anything, I tank not. If there are any nere that I have wronged I gask their forgiveness." Deputy Sheriff Amsden then tightly bound the hands, arms and legs of Miller and acquisted the noose around his neck, placing the knot under his solemn voice asked him if he could say from his neart that he was innocent. Miller rejoined with emphasis, "yes, sir, I att. I have a blessed hope in Jesna." He then intimated that he wished to say something more. The sheriff consented, and Miller in Jesna." He then intimated that he wished to say something more. The sheriff consented

ont, God hold me. I don't know as I have anything more to say. I wish you as good bye, gentiemen."

The chaplain and officers then bade Miller farewell, and the cap was immediately drawn over his face, when the Sheriff, placing lits foot upon the spring supporting the drop, said. "The time is now come for the extreme penalty of the law to be executed on you, Hiram Miller, and may God have mercy on your soul," Giving a slight pressare upon the spring the drop instandly fell, and Miller went down with a jerk which jarred the entire scaffold. With only a slight rebound of the body as the rope straightened and a solutary motion at univisting of the rope all was over, without a single struggle or movement of the itmos. The distance from the crossbar to the ground was fourteen feet and the rope was seven feet long from the pulley over which it ran through the crossbar to the none, thus, allowing a fail of seven feet and bringing the feet of the body within six inches of the ground. The drop fell at precisely filteen minutes past one. At the end of eleven minutes the pulse ceased to beat, and the murderer was with his Maker. The relations of Miller having requested that the body be given to them for interment in Brickford, it was sent by rail this evening to that place.

RAHIROAD ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE HUDSON DESCRIPTION.

ment in Brickford, it was sent by rail this evening to that place.

RAILROAD ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—The Albany Arous states that the directors of the Albany and New York Railroad have resolved to prosecute the enterprise with the energy necessary to secure its early completion. A very perfect survey of the road has already been made, under the supervision of Mr. Wentz, one of the most accomplished civil engineers in the country. If the citizens of Albany and those residing along the line of the road will at once and without delay respond to the call for subscriptions fifty-two miles of the road, from Albany to Kingston, can be put under contract in the month of September next, and when completed there will be a continuous line of railway on the west side of the river from Albany to Jersey City.

Efforts are being made to convoke a general meeting of the Protestants in Austria and Hungary, to express their adhesion to the mantiest recently pro-claimed at Worms

SINGULAR DEATH IN FIFTH STREET. A Man Dies from the Effects of Potson— Examination Before Coroner Keenau. Singular and somewhat mysterious cases of death

have been unusually frequent within the last few weeks, and another was added to the list yesterday

in the person of Mr. Frederick Wettergreen, a man learly sixty sixty years of age, who boarded in th family of Mr. Setterberg, No. 219 Fifth street. Mr. Wettergreen, a very worthy and amiable gentlema Wettergreen, a very worthy and amiable gentleman, whose business was that of gilding, silvering, bronzing and dipping for the last year, had been in the employ of the Manhattaniffrass Works Company corner of Twenty-seventh street and First avenue. For twelve years previously he had been extensively engaged in businessjin Bridgeport, Conn., where he amassed considerable means, providing those in his debt had paid up. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Wettergreen, he could not collect his dues, and a year since he settled with his Bridgeport patrons by taking their promissory notes, &c., and came to New York. Early in the week he went to Bridgeport to collect some money which had been promised him, and returned on the boat Wednesday morning, reaching mis boarding house at one o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Wettergreen complained to Mrs. Setterberg of having no appetite and feeling somewhat badly, but not in a manner to excite her fears. Soon afterwards a proceeding to his bedroom, lay down. This was not far from haif-past one o'clock P. M., and an hour later a lady came in and, noticing Mr. Wettergreen on the bed, remarked that he looked pale and unnatural. She immediately communicated with Mrs. Setterberg, and on making an axamination they found him to be dead. Coroner Keenan was subsequently notified, and on reaching the house Wooster leach, M. D., made a post morten examination on the body, and discovered slight disease of the heart, but at first nothing was discovered to indicate the cause of death. A more thorough examination, however, revenied the presence of prussic acid in the lining membrane of the stomach, and in the Opinion of Dr. Beach deceased had taken a confiderable quantities of prussic acid and other acids of a very poisonous character, and believed he had inhaled of these poisons sufficient to cause death. Dr. Beach however this sufficient to cause data. whose business was that of gilding, silvering, bronz of their father stated that in the prosecution of his business he used quantities of prussle acid and other acids of a very poisonous character, and believed he had inhaled of these poisons sufficient to cause death. Dr. Beach, however, thinks differently, and believes that a quantity of the poison was taken into the stomach at once. The sons of deceased, who are intelligent and highly respectable appearing young men, scout the idea that their father committed suicide; that he had a peculiar aversion to that kind of death, and that he had no good reason for terminating his own existence. It is stated that Mr. Wettergreen had no troubles except of a pecuniary nature, except that some persons whom he cherished as friends in his more prosperous days had turned their backs upon him when overtaken by adversity. This seemed to humiliate him and make a lasting impression on his mind.

The stomach and contents of deceased were taken to Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health, and placed in the hands of Professor Chandler, chemist to the Health Board, for analysis, which will be completed as speedify as possible. A jury has been empanched by Coroner Keenan, who adjourned the investigation till Monday next, when probably the mystery at present surrounding the case will be dispelled. As yet there seems to be no cause whatever for suspecting that poison had been administered to deceased by design. Mr. Wettergreen, who was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, was universally respected and has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to lament his death.

THE NEW MARKET ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

The new building just finished and which will be opened to the public to-day, and to be known as Croton Market, is situated on Forty-second street, street, and has a frontage on both streets of 150 feet. The front on Forty-second street is two stories in height; the centre portion is of brick, with a Mansard roof on each side, which is agreeably broken up by dormer windows and ornamental chimneys

by dormer windows and ornamental chimneys.

Access to the various stands is obtained by three wide passages running through from street to street and intersected by transverse passages. Th centre passage is twelve feet wide and is to be used for carriages and carts. Each stand has a large refragerator, which is at once both ornamental and useful, being made is at another both ornamental and useful, being made is at another stands of such and black walnut.

The market room has an area of 30,000 square feet, divided up into 156 stands, which have been rented by the venders or every kind or food required by man. The stands for the sale of meat and fish have large marble siabs on top; and one enterprising fishmonger has made his stand more attractive by the addition of a fountain and basin of goldish. The principal feature in this market is the number and size of the skyligats, making it probably the best lighted building in the city. At the same time it is also, without exception, the best ventilated; and it is the intention of the proprietors to make the cleanest market in existence, arrangements having been made by which the whole area of flooring can be flooded adily, numerous hydrants being provided for that purpose.

be flooded daily, numerous hydrants being provided for that purpose.

The second story on Forty-second street is reached from the main floor by wide, easy staticases on each side, beneath which are the entrances to the cellar. The cellar is atted up with large refrigerators for the keeping of meat in large quantities, and a portion of the space is set apart for vegetables and cages for live poultry, so that they can be killed when required. The second story floor will be used for a restairant, being admirably adapted to that purpose—the close proximity of the new depot soon to be erected for the New York and New Haven and New York and Harlein Railroads making it a very desirable place for such business. The room is well lighted, with a high ceiling, making it an agreeable room, 150x40 feet.

Nothing has been omitted in the erection of this building that was necessary to make it what it is—a moder market.

TEMPLE B'NAI JESHUAUN. Orthodoxy and Reform-Trouble in the

The question of ritualistic reform is beginning to breed dissension and trouble in this congregation, which has its temple on West Thirty-fourth street. between Broadway and Seventh avenue, with Rev. Dr. Vidaver for its rabbi. There was a meeting of election of a chasan, a reader, and the adoption of

the congregation last Sunday, the object being the election of a chasan, a reader, and the adoption of sundry changes of the ritual and the monification of the present minhay, as recommended by a joint committee of trustees and members. A report of the proseedings in the Jewish Measurger, the organ of the orthodox branch of Judaism, mildly sketches the disorder as follows:—

As soon as the meeting was opened for business and the call read, Mr. P. J. Jonachiasen moved that the order of the "call" be reversed, the election of chasan taking place first, and he called for the previous question, thus cutting off debate at the outset. After considerable sparring between various members avoite was taken on Nr. Joachimsen's motion, and it was deciared lost by a vote of 56 yeas and 56 mays. Pending a motion to go into Committee of the Whole, everal members addressed the meeting briefly, but in a manner indicating that the ground would be closely contested, the members to swort the word of the contending the contending the second of the contending the second of the contending the second of the contending the contending parties were so equally divided and where each was determined to the contending parties were so equally divided and where each was determined not to yield an line to the other, declared that he deemed it advisable to adjourn the meeting, and some member having moved an adjournment, the motion was carried, and the meeting was tous at an end.

The fact was that the uproar and turnoil became so great that the aid of the police was welcome; but even the appearance of the official "conservators of the papear, withfrew. The resolute defenders of orthodoxy remained, declared the adjournment out of order, reorganized and elected Rev. J. S. Kramer Chasan, or reader, unanimously. It remains to be seen whether the reformers will acquirece in this action or elect somebody else to the same position.

The FOLICE BOARD.

From the induction of Henry Smith as a member

From the induction of Henry Smith as a member of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners it has been known that the Board proposed to make a general redistribution of officers of the force, with a view of increasing its efficiency. For weeks the Board, in secret session, has had the proposed changes under consideration, and, while all agreed that very great changes were urgently demanded, they could not agree upon the captains and sergeants whom it is advisable to transfer. After numerous conference had been had it was finally agreed that each Commissioner should have the naming of a fourth of the officers whose transfer it was advisable to make. All the Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. Manierre, united upon a list of transfers; but that gentleman at the last moment came in with an unlooked for opposition. For some time he has had a personal interest in the elevation of acting Captain Burden to a full captaincy, and it is understood he insists that he shall not consent to any transfers unless the other members of the Commission will vote for the promotion of the acting commander of the First precinct. Messrs, Bosworth and greinan, who do not consider that gentleman if for the position, declare that they will not consent to his promotion. Mr. Smith, while generally acting in full harmony with this republican conferent, it is understood, does not take sides in the matter one way or the other, and consequently there is a deadlock in the Board. Mr. Smith has his own views as to what sergeants From the induction of Henry Smith as a member consequently there is a deadlock in the Board. Mr. Smith has his own views as to what sergeants should be elevated to the vacancies, and it is not unlikely that no transfers will be effected for some weeks unless the democratic Commissioners form a conlition with Commissioner Smith and sustain him in the selection of his nominees.

an the selection of his nominees.

A NEW ENGLAND ELOPEMENT.—The quiet town of North Adams was startled on Monday by the announcement that Wm. Potter had cloped with Mrs. Edward Madison. Potter leaves a wife and four children, Mrs. Madison a husband, but no children. Madison procured the services of deputy State constable Ferry, and starting in pursuit succeeded in overtaking the guilty parties in Albany. Potter abused Madison for his interference in the matter, and went on his way towards Cohoes. Madison brought his wife nome on Theaday evening. Potter took about seventy dollars from his employer, James Brotleg.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The General Theological Sta held yesterday at St. Peter's church, in Twen street, and opened at ten A. M. with divine service.

The commencement address to the graduating class was preached by Right Rev. A. N. Little D. D., Bishop of Long Island, who ably defended the science of Christian theology from the imputations made against it of want of truth and exactitude of the alleged variance of its dogmas and theories with natural laws, the pretended inaccuracy of its premises and falsity of its conclusions. He clearly vindicated its right to be called an exact science, and pointed out its place and relations and the in-fluences now at work tending to modify its form and attitude. The following is an extract from the address:-

dinences now at work tending to modify its form and attitude. The following is an extract from the address:—

It will be your privilege to pursue the study of theology with some marked advantage in your favor. The progress of events has arranged its adversaries in such distinct groups and fixed to them such definite badges that no more blows need be struck in the dark, no more time or strength wasted upon uncertain issues. The itherty of the age has thrown all error into bold relief and given to every declusion a tongue. On all sides we withess the activity and agtation which truth covets as its precious opportunity. It is moreover the marked intellectinal peculiarity of our time that there is no long tendency or cherished speculation of the human mind that affects belief that has been so far worked out as to justify an assured conviction of its logical and practical results, individualism, Romanism. Rationalism, Pantheism, Mysticism and Materialism are no longer airy figures wandering as aforetime in half shadow. They hang before us like well drawn portraits glowing with fresh thirt of reality. They hang too in the fine gallery of the common thought of the race. Besides we are privileged as never before, to study the law of reactions in human opinions. One of the most instructive of all fields of inquiry it so opens that some of the most momentous of their reactions have well completed their cycles and it is now quite sure that each and all will corroborate the lesson so often taught, so seldom heeded, that no adverse wave from the outer sea of sectarian thought strikes the foundation of catholic truth, which its refluent path does not leave behind it some new treasure to be garnered in the storenouse of Christian evidence. Again, it is part of this law of reaction and opinion and life, that intellectual movements descend from the few to the many, from the cloisters of thinkers to the busy multinde, while emotional movements embody the moral wants, and the spiritual wants of the soni begin with the many and as the most sober, accurate and profound tanker of our time, words uttered as a deuberate chatlenge to the free thought of the day:—The superstaton which say in ail known phenomena the action of capricious delies was not more irrational than the superstation which sees in them nothing out the action of invariable laws. Men have been right and not wrong when they saw in the facts of nature the variability of adjustment even more clearly and more surely than they saw the constancy of force. They were right and not wrong when they identified these pnenomena with the phenomena of mind. They were right when they regarded their own falsity of contrivance as the nearest and truest analogy by which the constitution of the universe can be conceived and its order understood. They were right when they regarded their own falsity of contrivance as the nearest and truest analogy by which the constitution of the universe can be conceived and its order understood. They were right when they regarded its arrangements as susceptible of change, and when they looked upon a change of will (wastelier in God or in man) as the efficient cause of other changes without number and wilnout end. It was well to be sure in the light of reason. It is an immense gain to know as we now do, that the result of logical analysis does but confirm the testimony of consciousness and run parallel with the prineval traditions and beliefs. It is unspeakably comforting that when we come to close quarters with the vision of unvariable law, seated on the throne of nature, we find it a phantom and a dream—a mere night mare of ill-digested thought and of God's greaz gift of speech abused. We are after all what we thought ourselves to be. Our treatom is a reality, not a name. Our faculties have, in truth, the relations which they seem to have to the economy of nature. Man's action is a real and substantial action in the constitution and course of things. The laws of nature were not appointed by the Great Law Giver to balle his creatures in the sphere of conduct, s human spirit. They come visibly from one pervad-ing miner and express the authority of an enduring kingdom." * * * My young brethren * * * let it be the business of your lives to study and to deliver unto men a science which is the living sap of all knowledge, a science so firadiated with heavenly light and consciously symmetrical, built upon foundations which are none other than the pillars of

The graduating class, numbering twenty-two, was presented to Bishop Potter, of New York, who pressided, and who delivered to them their diplomas. The following are their names:—Rev. Sidney Beckwith, A. B., U. M., Michigan; Rev. Mortimer M. Benton, Jr., Kentucky; Rev. Walfer Delaifeld, B. A., St. S. C., New York; Henry A. Dows, A. B., C. C., New York; E. Augustus Edgerton, A. M., St. P. C., New York; E. Augustus Edgerton, A. M., St. P. C., New York; A. Alexander Gillian, Minnesota; Edward C. Houghton, A. B., C. C., New York; Henry Emerson Hovey, B. A., T. C., Connecticut; Rev. Frederick S. Hyde, New York; Peter Augustus Jay, A. M., C. C., New York; Rev. John R. Aoyner, North Carolina; Reynold M. Kirby, A. B., H. C., New York; Edward Horatto Krans, B. A., McG. U., Montreat; Robert Shaw Locke, B. A., St. S. C., New York; Stephen A. McNutty, A. B., Kn. C., New York; Stephen A. McNutty, A. B., Kn. C., New York; Joseph Richey, B. A., T. C., Philsburg, Hoonard Kip Storrs, M. A., T. C., Maine; Francis Horatto Stubbs, A. B., R. L., New Jersey; Isaac Vaz Winkie, A. M., C. C., New York; J. Bloomfield wetherfill, New York; Clement J. Whipple, A. B., K. C., New York; The morning prayer was read by the Rev. George. presented to Bishop Potter, of New York, who pre-

Winkle, A. M., G. C., New York; George Herbert Watson, A. B., H. C., New York; J. Bloomfield Wetherill, New York; Clement J. Whipple, A. B., K. C., New York ork.

The morning prayer was read by the Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rev. Dr. Edson and Rev. Dr. Sheton. The first lesson was read by the Rev. Charles R. Hale, M. A., and the second by the Rev. John P. Lundy. Bishop Potter, of New York, presided, assisted by the Bishops of Pittsburg and Long Island. The sacrament of communion was administered to the students and congregation.

De La Salle Institute.

The annual examination of the pupils of the La Saile Institute, situated on the corner of Second street and Second avenue, under the superintend-ence of Brother Steven, took place on Wednesday evening, 23d inst.

Quite a large audience were assembled, promin

evening, 23d inst.

Quite a large audience were assembled, prominent among whom we noticed the President of the Board of Education and several officers of the public schools in the district. The pupils acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner, eliciting the hearty applause of the audience for their proficiency in the different branches, declamation, algebra, music, &c. Brief addresses were made by Dr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Larremore and Mr. John Mullally.

The first speaker, Dr. O'Sullivan, after some incidental remarks as to the result of the examination, spoke of the excellent system pursued by the brother, which all present had in common with himself the evidence of judging. In this connection he stated that there were upwards of four thousand boys in the parochial schools of this city who were being educated by the members of the community, and there was a fact of some importance connected with this which he was desirous of mentioning, as there were several gentlemen present connected with and interested in puolic education, and this was that the salaries received by the brothers did not exceed four hundred dollars a year each. Even the brother principal got no more than this amount, although his position corresponded with that of the principal in a public school, whose annual salary amounts to two thousand five hundred dollars. The dector did not wish to make any invidious comparisons, neither did he wish to be understood to advocate any reduction in the pay of the latter. Quite the contrary; but the disproportion between the two he thought is due that they should receive some acquate compensation in proportion to the very important and ardious work they performed. Unfortunately the parish churches are unable to pay them any larger salaries.

The Doctor then introduced Mr. Larremore, President of the Board of Education, who delivered an able address, complimenting in high ferms the brothers and their pupils on the satishaetory results of their examinations.

Mr. Mullally followed, and spoke in laudator